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## TAX ON MEALS, DRINKS

A tax of 10 per cent is to be imposed on all meals costing more than \$5 per head in restaurants and eating-houses and on intoxicating liquor sold on licenced premises, under a bill entitled the "Meals & Intoxicating Liquor Tax Ordinance" read before the Legislative Council for the first time yesterday.

Meals costing \$5 or less per head are exempt from the tax, in order to keep down living costs of the poorer inhabitants of the Colony, while no tax will be payable on drinks or meals consumed in the rooms of bona-fide hotel residents. The latter exemption was influenced by the fact that at the present time a considerable number of persons are forced to live in hotels because no other accommodation is available.

Moving the first reading of the bill, the Attorney-General said that although the tax was new to Hong Kong he understood it had been introduced and collected successfully in Canton. The tax on liquor was a distinct tax and separate bills would be presented for drinks consumed at a meal.

The motion was seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill lays down that the tax shall be computed to the nearest 10 cents and any amount of less than 10 cents shall be deemed to be 10 cents. Infringements will be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and a Magistrate may at his discretion suspend or revoke licences granted to restaurants, eating houses, etc., for offences under this ordinance.

## Income Tax Office Blown Up

Jerusalem, Nov. 20. Jewish terrorists blew up Palestine's income tax office in Jerusalem today. The explosion shattered windows for half a mile around. There were five casualties.

According to an eyewitness, three Jews drove up to the office in a taxi and carried a wooden case into the building. After depositing the box in the staircase the Jews told the office clerks: "This is a mine. Get out." The police, who are reported to have received a warning of terrorist activity, rushed to the scene within a few minutes.

After warning the clerks and typists to evacuate the building, the terrorists rushed out and escaped in a black taxi. The police attempted to put out the mine with ropes. When it realised the mine was in imminent danger of blowing up, the police withdrew and opened fire on the mine with machineguns.

The fourth shot detonated the mine with roar which shook the entire Holy City.

One British officer was cut by flying glass splinters and a number of civilians suffered shock from the blast.

A Jewish constable was seriously injured. He was apparently clubbed by terrorists and was unable to get out before the mine blew up.

An unknown woman, speaking English with a strong foreign accent, said in a telephone message to Reuters' Jerusalem office tonight: "I am instructed to inform you that today's bombing of the income tax office in Jerusalem was carried out by the Irgun Zvai Leumi."—Reuter.

## Nationalizing Iron And Steel

London, Nov. 20. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House of Commons, replying to criticism of the Government's nationalisation policies, denied in the House of Commons today that the Government was retreating from its decision to nationalise the iron and steel industry.

"I would like to assure trades and commercial markets everybody from the far Left to the far Right that a bill is coming all right and the iron and steel industry will be dealt with in accordance with the principle and policy we set out at the general election."

Mr. Morrison was replying to the debate on the Conservative Party's main amendment to the motion welcoming the King's Speech. The amendment asserted that further measures of nationalisation must confuse and retard national recovery and urged the necessity of increased production.

Mr. Harold MacMillan, chief Conservative speaker, said the Government must not undertake the operation of direction of particular industries, or

## STATEMENT ON HOUSING

### No Control Of Imports Of Materials

### Civil Servants' Accommodation

"Although present costs are high, on account of the shortage of supplies, high wages and profiteering by certain sections of the community, it should be clear from the experience gained after the first World War that prices are unlikely to fall very much for several years," said the Colonial Secretary (Mr. R. R. Todd) when asked in the Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. M. K. Lo for a Government statement on the housing problem.

Mr. Todd revealed that Government's proposal to coordinate all orders for building materials had been discussed with the General Chamber of Commerce and it was decided that it was "preferable to leave such importation to private enterprise without Government control."

Mr. Lo's question referred to the Governor's address before the Legislative Council on May 18, in which His Excellency said:—"I can assure the Council that both it and the general public will be kept fully informed by the Government of the progress which we are able to make in this important matter, of the difficulties which we encounter and, I hope, of our successes in overcoming those difficulties."

Mr. Lo asked:—"Will Government make a statement by way of information to this Council and the public in respect of the matters mentioned by His Excellency?"

**Many Difficulties Resolved**

The Colonial Secretary replied:—"Generally speaking it may be said that many of the difficulties which existed at the time when the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee was conducting its deliberations have been resolved. Materials for building construction are now available in the Colony in increased quantities, additional staff and transport

## REFORM SCHOOL ESCAPES

London, Nov. 20. Two youths, arrested at West Ham, were found to be two of the five who had escaped from a reform school on the Isle of Wight. They told the police they crossed to the mainland during a gale in a rowing boat then came to London by walking and stealing bicycles. Two others were recaptured, trying to board a steamer.—Reuter.

## Police Swoop In Kowloon

Wholesale arrests were made by the police in Kowloon yesterday of alleged members of Triad societies who, it is believed, may have some connection with the blackmailing letter gangs.

Detectives from stations on the mainland swooped on various establishments and arrested some 30 Chinese.

One group of 10 was arrested in a tea house in Yau-mat; another batch of 16 were rounded up in the Yau-mat railway station area. Isolated arrests were also made in other districts, including Shamshui.

Police officials declined to comment on the arrests last night.

## Big Five Agree On Trieste Governor

New York, Nov. 21. The Big Five Foreign Ministers last night reached an agreement on the powers of the Trieste Governor in regard to foreign affairs and judiciary.

The Foreign Ministers agreed that the Governor shall have rights to determine that the territory of Trieste shall pursue a foreign policy in conformity with its statute, constitution and laws. The Governor shall have rights to appoint judges chosen from among candidates proposed by the Government Council or other persons after consultation with the Government Council.

This procedure may be changed if the Trieste constitution makes the judges elective.

Britain and the United States wanted the Trieste constitution to be submitted to the Security Council for approval. This was opposed by Russia and eventually the ministers agreed that the constitution should be approved by the Trieste Assembly and not by the Security Council.

The French delegate pointed out that the Governor always had the right to appeal to the Security Council on any point in the constitution.

The Soviet proposal to create a free port in Trieste territory was also agreed to by the other ministers, provided that the statute was drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Towards the end of the meeting last night, the ministers touched on the Russian proposal for a customs union between Trieste and Yugoslavia and this is expected to be the main topic for discussion at today's meeting of the foreign ministers at 9.00 p.m. (GMT).—Reuter.

## Wild West Scenes In Mersey

Liverpool, Nov. 20. The Mersey was today the scene of a spectacle recalling the Wild West American films when small boats scuttled about this great water highway with men trying to lassoe two hundred cattle swimming about wildly after they had been flung into the water from an overturned steamer.

The steamer, the "cattle ship" "Stormont" (1,031 tons), had capsized after being in a collision in a mist with the liner "Empire Brent" (13,585 tons), carrying 900 war brides and their children to Canada.

All the crew of the "Stormont" were saved and the Empire Brent with damaged bows had to return to dock. The cattle were still swimming about or drowning in the river three hours after the collision. Every type of craft in the vicinity tried to save them, but many of the boats were swept away on the ebbing tide.

Ropes were flung round the heads of the cattle, and they were towed down four at a time to the shore, but many were too exhausted to climb the quayside steps and had to be shot as they lay in the water.

Others were lifted on to the dock by mobile cranes hurriedly brought out.—Reuter.

## Violent Eruption In Kuriles

Moscow, Nov. 20. Reports of a violent four-day eruption on Sarychev volcano on Matsua Islands in the Kurile group, north of the Japanese mainland, which began on November 11, reached Moscow today.

Clouds of black ashes towered more than 6,000 feet over the blazing crater and wreathed the island in smoke. Volcanic lava and stones poured down the mountainside.

Wind-borne ashes were showered down on Shimushiro, 150 miles to the south, and on Petropavlovsk, on the Kamchatka peninsula, 450 miles to the north.

The volcano's activity rose to its climax on the night of November 13 and then—after two final bursts—the crater quietened down the next day.

Observations were made from ships and neighbouring islands. The reports that the people of Matsua did not suffer from the eruptions, "thanks to timely measures" are taken to mean that the population evacuated.—Reuter.

## Women's Services To Continue

London, Nov. 21. Women members of the Army, Air Force and Navy (Auxiliary Territorial Service, Women's Auxiliary Air Force and Women's Royal Naval Service) now serving or already released are to be offered extended service engagements, according to the War Minister, Mr. Frederick Bellenger, in the House of Commons today.

He said that the Government had decided to continue the three women's services on a voluntary basis as a permanent feature in the armed forces.

The ATS and WAIFS "with alteration in titles which may be necessary and appropriate in their new status" would be incorporated in the Army and RAF.

Pending the passing of legislation, the Government offered women now serving and those already released an opportunity of entering into extended service engagements.

The women would be given the option of leaving the service on marriage.

Ratings and other ranks are invited to volunteer for two, three or four years, with no reserve liability.

Extended service appointments for officers will be for an alternative period of three, four or five years on the active list.

Married women may be accepted provided that they satisfy the service authorities that they are single to be "fully mobile for the period of service."—Reuter.

## ELECTIONS IN RUMANIA

London, Nov. 20. The first results of yesterday's and today's polling in the Rumanian general elections give the government bloc between 70 and 71 per cent of the votes, the Belgrade radio reported today. "The vote for the opposition was very small," the radio added.—Reuter.

## CANTON CANARD

Nanking, Nov. 21. The Walchiapoo (Foreign Office) today turned down a Canton newspaper report which said: "The Chinese Government means to adopt a firm attitude in dealing with Hong Kong and Macao problems in order to effect an early settlement of its own way."

## NEW ATLANTIC RECORD

London, Nov. 20. A Constellation aircraft of the American Overseas Airlines set up a record today by flying non-stop from New York to the London Airport in 12 hours, 7 minutes. The average ground speed over the whole distance was 305 miles per hour.

This is the first time a commercial airliner has flown non-stop from LaGuardia Airport to the London Airport. In June this year a British Overseas Airways Corporation Constellation made the crossing in 11 hours, 24 minutes, but it carried neither passengers nor freight.—Reuter.

## Greece Appeals To U.N.O.

Athens, Nov. 20. The Greek Government will appeal direct to the United Nations General Assembly against alleged Yugoslavian, Bulgarian and Albanian support for guerilla rebels, who are now reported to control a "free area" of more than 100 villages in Macedonia alone, it was stated authoritatively here today.

The appeal will be made under Article 14 of the Charter, which empowers the General Assembly to recommend measures for adjustment of any situation "likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations."

It had earlier been reported that the Greek Government would first make direct approaches to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

It has been forecast that the appeal to the General Assembly will request "full international investigation on both sides of her northern borders," and Britain and the United States are expected to support such investigation.

British and American observers, who were sent to make on the spot investigation immediately after the first frontier incident at Mount Skra, on the Yugoslav border last Wednesday, today submitted their report to the British military authorities in Greece. They said the rebel raid was carefully planned and organised, but its scale had been exaggerated. A large part of the local inhabitants appeared to have been killed, but there is no direct evidence of witnesses who saw atrocities.

Today, the Belgrade organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, "Borba," described the Greek reports of "outside aid to rebels" as "fantastic invention."

**Britain Accused**

The Greek campaign against Yugoslavia, and other democratic Balkan countries, has the aim of justifying in the eyes of world public opinion the prolongation of the presence of British occupation troops in Greece and to prepare for increasingly open participation of British troops in massacres carried out by monarcho-fascists against their own people," the newspaper added.

The latest rebel attack took place last night in Macedonia when raiders attacked a village, killing a railway official and Gendarme and firing some grain wagons, the Greek press reports.

General Ventiris, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Third Army Corps, is personally commanding operations in the Mount Skra area. He has ordered artillery reinforcement for Greek frontier posts in the Doiran area, whence the latest attack is reported to have come.

**Greek Dossier**

Meanwhile, the Greek dossier of alleged foreign intervention in guerilla fighting in northern

## Extensive Floods In England

London, Nov. 21. With gales and rain sweeping almost all of England for the third successive day, widespread floods are reported from Suffolk, the Midlands and the North, while the densely populated 100 mile-long Thames valley is threatened with flooding if the storms continue.

The small Suffolk town of Bungay was described today as "like a castle with a moat around it."

A local hotel-keeper telephoned to London that the town, which is on top of a hill, is almost cut off and floods stretched for miles around.

Another threatened area is the Trent valley in the Midlands where some towns have reported river water in their cellars and ground floor rooms.

Around the coasts, a gale which reached 80 miles an hour in some places, drove mountainous seas against piers, breakwaters and harbours, bringing all shipping to a standstill.—Reuter.

## Labour Retains Paddington

London, Nov. 21. The Labour Government held the North Paddington seat in the House of Commons when the result of the by-election declared today showed that their candidate, Captain W. J. Field, had been returned with a majority of 2,917 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Lawrence Turner.

The figures were: Field 13,082; Turner 10,165. Clifford Groves of the Socialist Party of Great Britain—a small independent socialist party not affiliated to the Labour Party—286. Groves, who failed to poll one eighth of the votes cast, forfeits his deposit of £150.

There is no change in parliamentary representation, as the seat was earlier held by the Labour member, Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane, who resigned through ill-health.

The by-election majority shows a decrease of 3,628 votes as compared with the Labour majority at the general election. It was the second time in succession that Groves has lost his deposit at North Paddington.—Reuter.

## Germany Heading For Collapse

Berlin, Nov. 21. After more than a year of four power occupation, Germany is in a state of economic paralysis and headed for collapse. The only cure is fulfillment of the Potsdam Declaration or its revision, Brigadier General William H. Draper jr., declared in a special review of the occupation yesterday.

This excerpt from the Big Three's Potsdam Declaration is the main theme of the review:—"During the period of occupation, Germany shall be treated as an economic whole."

Draper asserted that Germany's economy troubles were chiefly attributable to failure to fulfill this pledge. He said that throughout the past year, the Americans had pressed for wiping out Germany's external boundaries and finally formally offered a merger of their zone with any or all the other three zones.

"A year of Potsdam has clarified the issue," he said. "Potsdam must be carried out as a whole or it might be revised."

He said that unless this were done, it would be impossible to carry out the plan for reparations. He pointed out that under present conditions the United States was spending about \$200,000,000 (\$200,000,000) a year to prevent starvation, disease and unrest in the United States zone, and added that without free trade with the rest of Germany, the American zone would never be able to pay its own way.

## THE WEATHER

A moderate anticyclone covers North China and Mongolia, and another is moving into the Pacific to the NE of Japan. Pressure is relatively low over Manchuria and SW China and a trough of low pressure lies along the coast.

Today's forecast:—Light or moderate E winds veering to SE, partly cloudy, rather warm.

Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 76.9 deg. Fah. Minimum: 58.8 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 80%. Sunshine: 5.9 hours. Rainfall: Nil.

## ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: Story of Papers from I. and E. Chinese Restaurants to Pay Threat to Chinese Newspaper.

Page Three: Colony's Gestures to Lignans.

Page Four: How Rent Control has Worked in Hong Kong.

Page Five: New Soviet Proposal.

Page Six: World Famine Crisis.

Page Eight: Warning to H.K. Students.







## CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST JAPS

(Continued from Page 2)

was not healthy. Captain Imamura, detailed work to be done by POWs at the mines. The duties of Imamura were later taken over by Lieut. Tahara. Suzuki admitted striking a prisoner of war named Daly because he had stolen some sugar from the store. He was not aware that Daly's jaw was broken as a result of his being beaten.

Sergeant Major Furuo Tatsuo disclaimed all responsibility for the striking of sick POWs to the mines. He said that the decision as to whether a man was fit or not to work in the mines was decided by the POWs' own medical officer in consultation with the Japanese Medical N.C.O. He did not see any sick POWs going to the mine to work. If a man suddenly became seriously ill while at work, the matter was reported to the Camp Office. He said that POWs who were caught stealing rice, sugar and chickens were always treated POWs with kindness and on many occasions bought things for them and gave them things to eat and drink. When it was discovered that he had given things to POWs, he was confined by his own Commanding Officer, as well as suspected for being a spy.

**Sir Shenton Thomas**  
Furuo said that on one occasion he was asked to escort Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Hong Kong, to the mines. He gave Sir Shenton Thomas every courtesy and saw that he got good food and treatment. He was later personally thanked by Sir Shenton, who said that he had never been so kindly treated before.

Sergeant Nakajima Myosui's statement declared that he beat POWs in cultivation parties who were idle. These beatings were given on the orders of Captain Imamura. He saw Formosan guards beat POWs. Sometimes he stopped them from doing so and at other times he did nothing. He was involved on two occasions in striking POWs across the face with his open hands. He was accustomed to giving extra food to men who worked well. On many occasions he struck POWs because they helped themselves to more food than they were entitled to. Due to the difficulty of obtaining vegetables, he was ordered by Captain Imamura to increase the working hours of the party.

Major J.T.N. Cross, R.A., then entered the witness box and said that at Kinkaseki, POWs were sent underground to work in the copper mines. From his daily observation of the conditions at Kinkaseki, witness said that the men on working parties were reduced to a physical state where it was impossible for them to continue working in the mine. POWs were not willing to do this sort of work, but protests were ignored. Suzuki usually laughed off the protests. Sometimes he allowed the men off. On an average, 550 were on parade, but approximately half of these were completely unfit for work.

**Jungle Camp**  
Protests made to Tahara were treated in the same way as those made to Suzuki. Witness never saw Furuo release any man from work. He adopted a very "anti-protest" attitude. Witness remembered the case of a man named Barrett of the Royal Corps of Signals. Barrett had some carbide and one of the Formosan guards made a report to Furuo who beat Barrett, threw him to the ground and then kicked him. Barrett was made to stand and then again thrown to the ground. The carbide which Barrett had with him was taken from him.

Furuo told Barrett to place the carbide between his skin and waist belt. When this had been done, Barrett was dragged to a water pipe. The water was turned on and allowed to drip on the carbide, causing Barrett much pain. Witness also knew a man by the name of Daly, who was badly beaten about the face by Tahara and a Corp. Kobayashi, who used a wet cloth. From Kinkaseki, witness went to Kokutsu which was also known as the "Jungle Camp".

Witness saw a POW named Flynn there in June 1945. He was guarded by two POW medical orderlies and appeared to be out of his mind. His condition was the result of beatings which he had received from Nakajima. The last time that witness saw Flynn was at Liverpool on board the "Empress of Australia".

At the "Jungle Camp, POWs were required to prepare the land for cultivation and then plant sweet potatoes. Tahara was in charge and witness was informed that he had been ordered by Headquarters to make POWs plant 16,000 sweet potato plants each day. Witness was also informed that Tahara did not consider this order to be a reasonable one and felt that it was beyond the capabilities of POWs to carry it out. While carrying out work on this farm, POWs were hurried, shouted at and beaten from early morning till late at night. Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

**"JANE"**



# GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP FOR LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

A resolution, framed as a result of a suggestion by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, that a grant of \$20,000 be made by the Colony of Hong Kong to Lingnan University, Canton, was passed unanimously by the Council at its meeting yesterday afternoon.

The resolution was proposed by the Colonial Secretary, who termed it a gesture of friendship and sympathy, and seconded by Mr. M. K. Lo, a member of the University's board of directors, who said they all believed that although the grant was "so utterly insignificant from the material point of view," it would be accepted "wholly in the spirit in which it is tendered."

"The suggestion that a grant of \$20,000 be made to Lingnan University, Canton, was made in the first instance in a letter addressed to Government by all the Unofficial Members of the Council. Government welcomed the suggestion as one which, if implemented, would serve to strengthen the very close ties which already exist between Lingnan University and Hong Kong."

"While in present circumstances any financial assistance which this Government can give is necessarily limited, Government gladly supports the proposal to make this gift in the knowledge that it will be deeply appreciated as a gesture of friendship and sympathy for an institution which suffered grievously during the years of the Sino-Japanese war and which is still faced with many serious difficulties."

**Happy Result**  
The resolution now before this Council is the happy result of a unanimous request to Government by the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. My Unofficial colleagues have done me the honour of asking me to second this resolution—no doubt because, knowing that I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Lingnan University, they wish to give me this pleasure. In so doing I desire on their behalf, as well as on my own, first to express our appreciation to Government for according to our request, and secondly to explain shortly the reasons which prompted us to make that request.

"Lingnan University, one of the best known in China, has very special and close ties with Hong Kong. Prior to the war, on account of the Japanese occupation of Canton, Lingnan University was able to render Lingnan all the assistance necessary for the maintenance of Lingnan as a University in the Colony. I know

**Camp**  
Witness saw a POW named Flynn there in June 1945. He was guarded by two POW medical orderlies and appeared to be out of his mind. His condition was the result of beatings which he had received from Nakajima. The last time that witness saw Flynn was at Liverpool on board the "Empress of Australia".

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**"JANE"**



## SHIP ADRIFF

San Francisco, Nov. 21. The "Iran Victory" radioed her home office, the Pacific Far East Lines, of San Francisco, today that she is going to the assistance of the "Anchorage Victory," which is adrift, with a dead engine near the San Bernardino Straits in the Philippines. The "Anchorage Victory" is operated by the Coastwise Line of San Francisco—Associated Press.

how much this was appreciated by Lingnan.

## H.K. Students Helped

"When the Japanese occupied the Colony Lingnan was able to get away in time and, established in its temporary home in Free China, Lingnan was happy to be able to reciprocate the Hong Kong help by extending material assistance to the Hong Kong University students in Lingnan in China. I should like to quote a few sentences from a letter which I have recently received from Bishop Hall, who had first-hand knowledge of Lingnan help during the Japanese occupation of the Colony."

One thing interested me during the war. It was that nearly all the senior students seemed to be Hong Kong University students. I had a class of 14 students. I had a class of 14 studying the Beveridge plan and social reconstruction generally. They were all Hong Kong University students. I also had a meeting with 35 students of our church. I asked how many of them had parents in Hong Kong at that time and 34 put up their hands. That was in 1943. My impression is that Lingnan University did an enormous lot for Hong Kong students during the war."

The Bishop also points out that many of Lingnan students are the children of Hong Kong residents.

## Sino-British Understanding

"Lingnan is controlled by a Board of Directors of which the Chairman is Dr. Sun Fo, and of which four, including Bishop Hall, are residents of the Colony. It has a branch middle and primary schools in various places, including the Lingnan School in Stubbs Road, which to my personal knowledge has been in existence for over 20 years."

"His President, Dr. Li Ying Lam, has consistently striven to promote international friendship and understanding in general, and Sino-British-American friendship and understanding in particular, and this applies not only to the professorial staff."

"Lingnan welcomes the exchange of Professors between Hong Kong and Canton, and honourable members may be interested to know that the lectures which Bishop and Professor R. Robertson now give regularly at Lingnan are tremendously appreciated by the students."

"If you will allow me to say so, Sir, your recent visit to Lingnan on the occasion of your official visit to Canton, has given unbounded satisfaction to all concerned."

## Precious Plant

"Amidst all the turmoil and unrest, heated recriminations and blaring propaganda which characterises the post-war world, people of goodwill everywhere, and they happily constitute the majority, yearned passionately for mutual understanding, for international friendship, for peace. It seems to us that there can scarcely be a more suitable ground on

**"JANE"**



## SOVIETS QUIT DAIREN

Nanking, Nov. 20. Soviet troops have left the Manchurian port of Dairen and more than 50,000 local Communist troops have taken their place, press reports from Mukden published here said today.

Dr. George Yeh, acting head of the European Department of the Chinese Foreign Office, said that the Government had no information about the report.

Recalling the Soviet note of May 31 this year, notifying the Chinese Government of the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Manchuria, Mr. Yeh said: "We had not considered that there were any Soviet troops in or outside of Dairen, as the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945 does not permit the stationing of Soviet troops in that port."

"Dairen has not yet been taken over by Government forces because Chinese Communists are still in control of the neighbouring area."—Reuter.

## HKVDC Orders

Medical Examination: (a) Any Volunteer who has not been repatriated to the United Kingdom may, if he so desires, have a "Report of Medical Examination" compiled on the basis of Army Form W.3149. Such an examination will include radiography of the chest as soon as Mass Radiography apparatus is available in the Colony. (b) Volunteers who wish to have such an examination performed must submit their names to the Adjutant not later than Saturday, 30th November, 1946. (c) No applications from Volunteers now in the Colony will be accepted subsequent to that date.

Members and ex-Members of No. 2 (Scottish) Company are reminded that it was customary to attend Church Parade on St. Andrew's Sunday. It is hoped that all members and ex-Members now in the Colony will attend at the service to be held on Sunday, 1st December, at HKVDC Headquarters at 10.30 a.m.

## Film Review

To celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the advent of talking pictures, Warner Brothers made "Hollywood Canoe" and "It's a Wonderful Life" the thing to go by, then this film should be the best-ever. Had it been content to remain a "super-duper" cabaret it could not have failed to be a success, but its unfortunate attempt to introduce a love story, a story of the gallant hero who takes some of the girl off the ginger-bread—if such a mixed metaphor may be permitted. Overlooking that, however, you pay your money, and you take your choice" star follows star to the accompaniment of a glorification from an awe-struck G.L. "Golly aren't you...?" Upon the star's (one of the gallant) admitting his (or her) identity, a turn immediately follows, and if the film must stand or fall on these turns it stands.

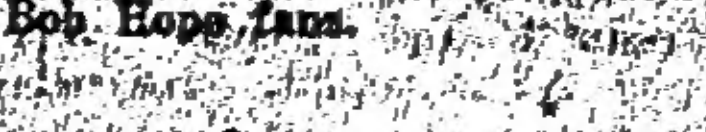
The Andrews Sisters version of "Don't Fence Me In" is a classic of the type, while Rosario and Antonio fulfill their claim of being the "world's greatest gypsy dancers." There are two comic turns, one by Eddie Cantor and Nora Smith, the other with Joseph Szagit, that most accomplished violinist being guided by Jack Benny, a Carmen Cavallaro, and a "Merrill" music in the ultra-modern manner, but Joan McCracken's ballet burlesques deserves most applause. Betty Davis, who initiated the original Hollywood Canoe, deserves a special word of praise, while Robert Hutton and Joan Leslie provide the love-interest. Play, live a terrible head. For names, this picture has made me dizzy.

Another of the new crop is "Louisiana Purchase" starring Bob Hope, the mere sight of whose name heading the credit titles is a certain guarantee of some first-rate comedy. His particular brand of up-to-the-minute humour, combined with a quick-fire wit, cracks any notion of his very expressive face, has made him one of the most popular and successful of present screen comedians.

In this picture, which is not altogether up to his usual standard (one misses the dry wit of Crosby and the Lamour burlesques) one finds him amid the usual troubles and temptations of a woman. Victor Moore plays the part of a sour, blue-stocking senator who visits Louisiana on a corruption probe, which, of course, involves Bob Hope as a fugitive from finance.

Victor Moore is a delight to watch when he is perfect, and he is perfect, particularly in a scene where he becomes drunk after drinking "Mississippi" water prepared by Bob Hope as a waiter and consisting largely of neapine. The whole is unashamedly a farce, as the beginning proves, but it is a very good one, a musical bit in hand. The technical is superb, being far less garish than is usual in such pictures, and the Paramount "lovelies" look much more natural than the normal painted glamour girls with their sticky smiles. Louisiana Purchase is good, and a treat for Bob Hope fans.

**"JANE"**



## Straight Play at Star

After a series of revues, C.S.E. Star Theatre will begin a short "season" of plays commencing on Monday.

The Blanche Little Company which arrived in the Colony yesterday, will present two plays, "Warm's Eye View" and "Ten Minute Alibi." "Warm's Eye View" is a play built around the life of a number of R.A.F. men in civilian billets during the winter of 1942 and is a comedy which has been enjoying a successful run at the Whitehall Theatre in London for the last two years. Three members of the Company appearing at the Star are playing the same parts they played in the original production in England.

Frank Pettitt who takes the lead part has been on the stage for over 25 years and has over 300 feature broadcasts on the B.B.C. to his credit.

Noel Dainton who has considerable film experience behind him, plays the part of the Great War airman who joins up in World War II and acts as father confessor to the "rookies."

The remainder of the cast are all professional actors with experience in West End Productions and nearly all are ex-servicemen, recently demobbed.

"Warm's Eye View" was written by Squadron Leader R. F. Delderfeld, who saw 2 years' service as an aircraftman before being commissioned. This version of the play was produced by Ronald Shiner who is playing the lead part of Porter, the cheeky Cockney with an eye on the black market, in the London production now running. This part will be played next week by Frank Pettitt in the Hong Kong production.

The second play to be presented by this company will be the well-known thriller, "Ten Minute Alibi" by Anthony Armstrong.

The Blanche Little Company commences with "Warm's Eye View" at the Star Theatre on Monday.

## HONG KONG GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NOTICE

**Tenders for Laundry Service.**  
It is hereby notified that tenders for laundry services for all hospitals under this department are invited.

Full particulars and procedure for tendering were published in the Government Gazette of 15th November, 1946, Notification No. S339, or can be obtained from the Secretary, Medical Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, First Floor.

DR. P. S. SELWYN-CLARKE.  
November 21st 1946.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 64 of 1946.  
**Hong Kong Waters. Western Approaches.**

**Wreck Marking Buoy**  
Established

Position: 22° distant 2.7 miles from Green Island Light-house.

Details: The buoy marks a partially submerged wreck with two masts showing.

Characteristics: A wreck marking buoy exhibiting a flashing green light every 5 seconds, established close Southward of the wreck.

Charts affected: 1180, 3026.

Authority: Harbour Master.  
J. JOLLY, Harbour Master.

Harbour Department, Hong Kong, 20th Nov., 1946.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT HONG KONG

It is intended to reopen Queen's College in temporary buildings at 26, Kennedy Road. Applications are invited for possible vacancies in Classes 3 and 2. Entry Forms may be obtained at 26, Kennedy Road, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on weekdays, (Saturdays excepted), up to and including Friday, 6th December 1946.

T. R. ROWELL, Director of Education.  
21st November, 1946.

## GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG POLICE DEPARTMENT ORDINANCE 12 OF 1939 REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

The attention of the public, other than those who are British Subjects or of Chinese RACE, is drawn to the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance No. 12 of 1939.

Under this Ordinance, every alien, other than an alien of Chinese RACE, who arrives in the Colony of Hong Kong or who changes his ordinary residential or business address, or who is about to leave the Colony, shall report the fact in person or in writing for registration at the Registration of Persons Office, Police Headquarters, within forty-eight hours after each arrival or within one week before every such change of address or intended departure, as the case may be.

All aliens (other than those of Chinese RACE) and other than those persons exempted from the provisions of Section 2 of the above quoted Ordinance under sub-sections (4) or (5) of Section 2, who are now residing in the Colony and who have not reported themselves to the Registration of Persons Office, should do so immediately.

The Registration of Persons Office is situated at Police Headquarters, New Oriental Building, Connaught Road, Hong Kong.

W. L. B. SPARROW.  
Hongkong, 15th Nov., 1946.

## POLICE NOTICE

Permission has been granted to the following additional companies to operate Hire Car Service.

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Luk Kwok Hotel.  
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Great Star Motor Car Co.  
Man Sang Motors.  
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Reliable Motor Service.  
and  
Lam Yuk Kwong.

Approved rates of hire for Hire Cars are again published for the information of the public.

Cars Exceeding 10 H.P.  
\$1.50 for the first mile.  
\$ .25 for each subsequent 1/4 mile.

Cars of 10 H.P. or less.  
\$1.00 for the first mile.  
\$ .20 for each subsequent 1/4 mile.

Charges for Detention.  
\$ .40 for each 5 minutes.

W. L. B. SPARROW,  
Acting Commissioner of Police.  
Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1946.

## THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS**

The Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 12TH DECEMBER, 1946 at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 31ST DECEMBER 1941, and for the period from the 1ST JANUARY 1942 to the 31ST DECEMBER 1945.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 28TH NOVEMBER to the 12TH DECEMBER 1946, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
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THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 21st Nov., 1946.

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**YOUNG ENGLISHMAN** with office and clerical experience due for demob. would like permanent post in Hong Kong or elsewhere. Apply Box 238 "China Mail".

**YOUNG ENGLISHMAN** wishing to be demobbed. Hong Kong seeks situation of responsibility. Clerical work preferred. Further particulars write Box 237 "China Mail".

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**REMINGTON** Typewriter: 20" wide, \$230. Diamond ring, 1/3 carat, \$100. Carpet, (15'x11') \$150. 285, P. Prince Edward, (5-7 p.m.); Phone 57687.

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**WILL** pay reasonable price for late model LEICA camera. Write Box 236 "China Mail".

## BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners-Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Le House Street, Sec. A of M.L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Le House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.  
Dated the 25th October, 1946.

**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.**  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

## DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MATERIALS.

The Commonwealth Disposals Commission in Australia is conducting sales by auction of large quantities of surplus materials at Lae, New Guinea and Rabaul, New Britain, from November 21 to November 30. Equipment includes mining, dredging and construction equipment, machine tools, road and earth-moving equipment, docks, small craft and 1800 vehicles. For further details cable: Disposals, Melbourne, or Disposals, Lae, New Guinea.

## THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The next Council Meeting of The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, 27th November 1946, at 5.30 P.M., at the Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.  
T. P. WU,  
Joint Hon. Secretary.

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by

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HONGKONG-SHANGHAI	\$550	\$22—
HONGKONG-CHUNGKING	\$400	\$16—
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TUE. Hongkong-Canton-Kwelin-Hankow-Nanking-Shanghai  
WED. Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Foochow-Shanghai  
THURS. Hongkong-Canton-Chungking  
FRI. Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai  
SAT. Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Foochow-Shanghai  
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Hongkong-Canton-Chungking  
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## STILL FOGGY

"Confusion in French politics has certainly not been eliminated by the result of the elections, though it may not have been worse confounded. The first other than provisional Assembly of the Fourth Republic is not materially different from its predecessor. A Left-wing combination of Communists and Socialists would not command a majority; though the former nosed out the M.R.P. in the race to be the largest single party. Any combination of other parties would also have the greatest difficulty in commanding a stable majority. If there is to be any division between Left and Right, the balance will be held by M. Herriot and his Radicals, who have made the largest proportional gains of any party, though, curiously enough, their total vote has declined. The chief feature of the results is undoubtedly the rather heavy losses sustained by the Socialists. In the former three-party Government they held the centre position, and have suffered the usual fate of centres in anxious times. But France still will have to have a coalition Government, whether in the form of another three-party Government; or of that Government with the addition of the Radicals; or of a Popular Front Government—the latter on the unlikely assumption that the Radicals are more likely to co-operate with the Communists and the Socialists than with other parties. The M.R.P., who have thrown up in M. Bidault the one new outstanding figure in French politics, have suffered from the competition of the Right-wing group known as P.R.L. and also from the cold sneers of Gen. de Gaulle. Many will think both these causes of the diminution of their strength to be a pity. In all the circumstances, their loss of only two seats and of half a million votes is remarkably small. Even more serious, however, than the foggiest of the election results is the continued persistence of abstentions from the polls. The absentees were not indeed one-third of the electorate as in the referendum on the Constitution, but they were not far short of a quarter, in spite of the most fervent appeals, notably from M. Bidault himself, to vote and ceaseless reiterations in the Press that abstention would be a crime. If this proportion reflects, as it may, a recurrence of the disgust with politics which was the real cause of the undermining of the Third Republic, the situation may prove graver than any Parliamentary stalemate. All must hope that, whatever Government be formed, it will possess the advantage over its predecessor of being able to concentrate more upon the needs of the nation than upon considerations of impending elections. The first problems which any French Government must tackle are food for the winter and the stability of the franc. These are tasks which it is proper and, indeed, essential should be discharged by the ordinary working of the democratic system. The success of that system in providing an effective administration is a matter which transcends local interest and boundaries, particularly when it is on trial in a country whose recovery means so much to Europe as a whole. It would not be satisfactory if resort had to be made to the experiment of 1926, namely, the calling up of an elder statesman from retirement to save the franc—even if there were today a Poincaré in the office. There may, of course, be some who would cast Gen. de Gaulle for such a part. His recent interventions in politics and his present attitude of refusing to play at all until the Constitution is amended do not seem very happily conceived. It is probable that if he had thrown the great weight of his influence into some more constructive scale—the results of the elections would have been less indecisive. Possibly the results themselves, by their very uncertainty, may give him second thoughts. Meanwhile, France must do her best to extract stability from uncertainty; and all must hope that it will be a good best.

Following is the text of Mr. M. W. Lo's report to the Rents Committee on the practical working of the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Proclamation (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1946, and the Regulations made thereunder:

For a proper consideration of the practical working of the Proclamation, it is desirable to have in mind the position of landlord and tenant: (1) pre-war occupation and (2) after the Colony's liberation.

Due to the influx of refugees to the Colony from China, there was a continuous rise in rents and a popular outcry ensued. In 1938, a commission was appointed by Government to enquire into the matter, but it did not recommend rent restriction. In spite of this, however, the Prevention of Eviction Ordinance 1938 was passed, followed by the Proclamation of Eviction Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance 1939 which was extended to the 1st June, 1942, by an Ordinance passed in 1941. Under these Ordinances (which did not apply to business premises), the right of a landlord of a dwelling house to recover possession was restricted in certain cases and power was given to the Supreme Court to decide whether any proposed increase of rent was fair and reasonable and to decide what was fair and reasonable rent. According to a census taken in March, 1941, by the Hong Kong Air Raid Wardens, the Colony's population was as follows:

Hong Kong, Urban	709,294
Kowloon, Urban	581,043
Water	154,000
N.T. North	110,000
South	85,000

Total: 1,639,337

During the first eight or nine months of the Japanese occupation, the majority of tenants did not pay any rent. By about September, 1943, some sort of compromise arrangement seems to have been adopted. Rents were reduced to from 40 to 60 per cent of the pre-war level and converted into Yen at the official rate of 4 to 1. Houses, flats and business premises were occupied by Japanese, Formosans or their Chinese friends and collaborators without the consent of the landlords. Vacant premises were occupied without the knowledge or consent of the landlords. In most of these cases, no rent was paid, or if it was, the landlord had to accept what was offered. Due to the inflation of the Yen, landlords tried to increase their rent, but in most cases they failed to obtain a rent in keeping with the rate of inflation. On the other hand, tenants took full advantage of the situation. They sold their tenancies to the highest bidder and flats changed hands at fabulous sums. Advertisements in the Chinese press for "sale of flats" by tenants became a common feature. After the establishment of the Civil Court in 1943, disputes between landlords and tenants could be heard before a Civil Court, but owing to the very heavy legal costs and the general reluctance of the public to have anything to do with the Japanese Authorities, legal proceedings were rare.

After the liberation, landlords were confronted with two pressing problems. All rents being payable in the depreciated Yen, which was declared illegal by the Currency Proclamation, most tenants adopted the attitude of waiting for a Government ruling and refused to pay any rent in Hong Kong dollars. In the meantime, in the absence of a Civil Court, the landlords had no effective legal means of recovering premises occupied by "non-tenants." On the other hand, tenants were in a precarious position. The Prevention of Eviction Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance 1939 having expired, a landlord could terminate a monthly tenancy (the most common form of tenancy in the Colony) by a month's notice and could have proceeded to obtain an eviction order on the re-establishment of the Civil Court. Although the population had been reduced to below half a million, it was apparent that with the anticipated return of the former inhabitants to the Colony the demand for accommodation would be great.

It was therefore a matter of urgent necessity that some emergency legislation should be passed immediately to clarify and regulate the position of landlord and tenant. Hence the Proclamation No. 15, which

came into operation on the 22nd October, 1946.

The following is a summary of the Proclamation and its effect:

Article 1. The definition of "premises" being deliberately wide, business premises as well as residential premises were included. Tenants of business premises were not protected by pre-war legislation. The Proclamation has thus conferred on them a great benefit.

Article 2 (a). The effect of this is that until rent is varied under Article 4, a landlord commits, an offence under Article 8, if he demands or receives more than the rent allowed under this article. But very few cases of variation of rent have come before the Tenancy Tribunals, while it is notorious that large numbers of tenants have paid and are paying rent in excess of the rent payable in December, 1941.

Article 2 (b) and Article 3. This is an attempt to deal with the problem of the "Principal tenant" and was intended to benefit the poor class of tenants occupying cubicles. But from all reports, the principal tenants have ignored Article 3, and sub-tenants are paying more than their proportion of the legal rent.

Article 4. Up to the 8th October, 1946, the total number of applications to vary rent was 56, 37 of which were granted, and 19 refused. The number of applications to apportion rents was 3, 2 of which were granted and 1 refused. A recent application for variation of rent deserves some consideration. A business man wished to rent a godown for a year and was prepared to pay double the pre-war rent. An application was made to sanction this, but it was refused and on appeal, the decision was upheld.

Article 5. This article has enabled a landlord to get rid of occupiers who have no claim as tenants. Up to the 8th October, 1946, the total number of applications for eviction was 494, 272 of which were granted and 222 were refused.

Article 6. Up to the 8th October, 1946, the number of appeals was 31 of which 13 were allowed and 18 dismissed.

Article 7. By virtue of this article, five Tenancy Tribunals were constituted, each consisting of a Chairman and two other members, three for Hong Kong and two for Kowloon. Special rules of procedure were made with the objects of enabling the Tribunals to deal with applications without being bound by legal technicalities and of enabling the parties to appear without legal aid and without having to pay legal costs at the hearing before the Tribunal.

Suitable persons from all sections of the community were chosen to form a Tenancy Tribunal Panel. Altogether 62 persons have been appointed as members.

The percentage of applications were:

Some pretty big hands get passed by their holders, with a bid out of them. In rare instances, holdings powerful enough to produce a game, without any support at all from the partner, so totally unmentioned during the auction, until maybe at the very end a double is made by the owner. Funny results come from those cases. That is, funny to the side that profits from the developments, but not funny at all to the pair that takes the rap.

S. None  
H. A K Q J 6 5 3  
D. A K Q 10 6  
C. 7

S. A K Q J N S 5 3  
H 6 7 8 W H 10 7 4  
D. None S D J 9 4 3 2  
C. A K 4 3 2 C Q 10 8

S. 9 4 2  
H. 9 8 3  
D. 3 7 5  
C. J 9 8 5

(Dealer: North. Both sides vulnerable.)  
North East South West  
2 NT Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 H Pass 3 NT Dbt

It hadn't happened as reported by a trustworthy player—son could hardly believe that anybody in the world would be double in North's position with his kind of hand, after the bidding that had been done.

Julian S. Colyer, of Lamphont, N.Y., recounting the story, explained that it was very late in the session and that North, while ordinarily a quite brilliant player, was an impetuous type who at times acted on snap judgment

(a) the applicant and/or opponent appeared in person and,

(b) where they were represented by solicitors is as follows:

(a) Applicant and/or opponent appeared in person—  
Hong Kong Kowloon  
40% 50%

(b) Applicant and/or opponent represented by solicitors—  
Hong Kong Kowloon  
60% 50%

Article 8. This article is virtually a dead letter. Only one successful prosecution has been instituted although there is no doubt that (a) and (b) have been flagrantly violated.

By Proclamation No. 25 made on the 1st March, 1946, a landlord is entitled to recover possession for his own occupation or where the tenant has assigned, transferred or sub-let the premises without his consent subject to the limitations therein provided. Many applications have been made by landlords under this Proclamation.

From the point of view of landlords, the Landlord and Tenant Proclamations (a) have restricted their rights to recover possession and (b) controlled rent. It may be said that the Proclamation has been effective in regard to (a) but in practice unscrupulous landlords have evaded the provisions of (b).

From the point of view of tenants, the Proclamations have conferred on them two benefits: (a) security of tenure (b) controlled rent (in some measure). As regards (a) there is no doubt that but for the Proclamation, there would have been a wholesale eviction of tenants. As regards (b), it would appear that principal tenants, generally speaking, have not passed

the benefit of the controlled rent to sub-tenants.

In conclusion it may be stated that Proclamation No. 15, admittedly a piece of experimental legislation, has been successful in conferring security of tenure on tenants, and in preventing landlords from overcharging their tenants in occupation at the date of the Proclamation, but persons not tenants at the date of the Proclamation have not been able to obtain a tenancy at the pre-war rent without paying some form of key money.

From the point of view of tenants, the Proclamations have conferred on them two benefits: (a) security of tenure (b) controlled rent (in some measure).

As a matter of fact, Don Duarte Nune, one of the Braganza Princes and Pretender to the throne, has been protected by Salazar.

The Monarchists have believed that, in the event of the aged Carmona's removal by death or other circumstances, Salazar would reinstate the Monarchy.

Since the present Portuguese Government was modelled after the corporate state founded by Mussolini in Italy, the stage would be all set for such a move, by which Salazar could hope to rally the anti-Communist forces of the country. The Monarchists have been free to spread their propaganda in Portugal, whereas the Socialists and other Leftist groups have been forced to operate underground.

Salazar has been known as a "benevolent dictator" despite his repression of Leftist activities and observers have credited him with doing Portugal more good than any leader of modern times.

The Army called him from a military professorship to join the Carmona regime in 1926, and it was the Army which supported his assumption of dictatorial powers in 1933.

But where Mussolini's corporate state was founded upon the military, Portugal's has always been civilian. Salazar's concept of the State as the central national force, rather than the people themselves, does not extend to the personification of the state in the leader which has characterised other dictatorships.

His idea is maximum effectiveness with the minimum of political fireworks and no military trappings.

He got into trouble in 1936 and there almost was a revolt then, when his Government appeared to be leaning toward the Fascist forces in the Spanish civil war. He was under widespread attack last year when he ordered "free" elections which, however, came off so quickly that the Opposition groups were unable to organise their forces and refused to participate.

Now, he is caught between forces which have been whittling away at Portugal all during the war, when the country became a centre for plotters representing practically every opposition ideology in Europe.

What opening did you see for South's hand? Why?

Tomorrow's Problem  
S: A K Q  
H: 9 8  
D: K J 9 8  
C: 2 7 5 2

S: 9 7  
H: 6 4  
D: 10 8 4 2  
C: A Q 9 3

S: 6 5 4 2  
H: A K Q J  
D: 7 5  
C: K 6

# CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Business must be looking up—he isn't sleeping as restlessly as he used to!"

The tropical soil is a by-product of a commercial plant getting oil from shale, and Dr. Egloff described it in an interview at the American Chemical Society meeting.

## "TROPICAL SOIL"

By H. W. BLAKESLEE

A report that in north of Stockholm the Swedish Government has created some tropical soil that doubles the size of tomatoes and peas was made in Chicago recently by Dr. Gustav Egloff, world famous petroleum chemist.

The tropical soil is a by-product of a commercial plant getting oil from shale, and Dr. Egloff described it in an interview at the American Chemical Society meeting.

He said that during the war Sweden had neither coal nor oil and was forced to burn wood, and that "even great piles of straw were fed to industrial furnaces." The Government thereupon set up the shale oil project, with results that Dr. Egloff said would be of great interest to Americans looking forward to a time when shale will be used for oil.

Four methods were used by the Swedes to get oil from shale, three by ordinary mining, and the fourth by this system, holes about two inches in diameter were drilled through 26 feet of ordinary soil, down into and through 60 feet of underlying shale.

The holes were set in concentric circles. Electrical heaters then began warming up the shale. This continued for months until the rock was heated to nearly a thousand degrees Fahrenheit.

At that stage the Swedes began drawing vapour from the heated shale rocks. The vapours were brought up from the rock by small pipes set in the centres of the concentric heating circles.

These vapours, piped to a collector and treated, yielded gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, and pure sulphur and some valuable by-products.

The yields of gasoline vapour continued for about two months and then the area was finished.

Meanwhile the ground had been warmed by the artificial heat. Swedish Government officials calculate that this heat will last about thirty years before final cooling. And on the shale heated in the last three years, there has been a surprising increase in size of vegetables.

Careful Swedish surveys, Dr. Egloff said, showed the presence of uranium in the shale and a slight amount of radioactivity. He declared the Swedes were studying processes for recovering uranium, although they have not obtained any thus far. They also calculated, he said, that the radioactivity in some way combined with the heat to enhance the production of the oil vapours.

Mining methods crush the shale and cook out the oil. Dr. Egloff reported. Pure sulphur is made as one by-product. The residue left after the oil is extracted is being considered for making bricks, rockwool, like insulation and for other purposes.

Dr. Egloff said that at present oil prices, the Swedish shale operation must operate at a financial loss, although it paid during the war, scarcity.

What opening did you see for South's hand? Why?

Tomorrow's Problem  
S: A K Q  
H: 9 8  
D: K J 9 8  
C: 2 7 5 2

S: 9 7  
H: 6 4  
D: 10 8 4 2  
C: A Q 9 3

S: 6 5 4 2  
H: A K Q J  
D: 7 5  
C: K 6



# NEW SOVIET PROPOSAL AT UNO

## Molotov On Allied Troops In Non-Enemy Territory

### U. S. Delegate Thumps The Table

Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 20.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, made an unexpected appearance in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today to present Russia's case on the presence of Allied troops in non-enemy territories.

He said: "The war has been over a long time and one should have thought that Allied troops would have been withdrawn. In some cases, however, troops remain and are the means of interference with internal affairs, and have developed a strong net of air and naval bases outside their own territorial limits."

"World opinion, interested in the maintenance of enduring peace, is getting anxious. This does not apply to troops in former enemy territory, for which there are good reasons. In the case of Allied countries there is no justification for the presence of Allied troops, with the exception of troops needed to secure lines of communication."

M. Molotov said that directly after the war measures were taken to withdraw Soviet troops from Norway and Yugoslavia. Last autumn, Soviet troops began withdrawing from China and completed their withdrawal on May 3 this year. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Persia had been completed at the beginning of May. Some troops were still in Poland to secure lines of communication with Germany, but there were no misunderstandings with Poland about this.

Soviet troops were in northern Korea on the basis of agreements with the Allies. Some troops of the United States and the United Kingdom were still in non-enemy territories in Europe, Asia and South America long after the war. Troops and air bases of the United States and the United Kingdom were still all over the world, particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific.

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## TOMMIES CRITICISED

Moscow, Nov. 20.

The Soviet Government newspaper, "Izvestia," today described the British administrators in Palestine as "guardians with a swastika." "Highly placed Englishmen have more than once stated that Palestine is a heavy, unwanted burden, and it is only because they are sorry for that unhappy country that they do not withdraw their troops and relinquish the mandate."

"But the behaviour of the British troops in Palestine prove that they feel themselves to be real conquerors," the paper states.—Reuter.

what is required by the present draft.

"We hope other Governments will agree to this. There can be no doubt that a positive solution of this question will be in the interests of peace and international security."

The United States delegate, white-haired Senator Tom Connally, immediately answered M. Molotov in a speech in which he vigorously denied that United States troops by their presence in other countries were causing uneasiness.

Sitting only two seats away from the Soviet Foreign Minister, Senator Connally ended his speech by thumping the table as he deliberately stated: "We are willing for the world to know where our troops are, whether they are at home, or whether they are abroad, because wherever they are they carry no threat to the peace of the world. They carry the white banner of peace, unity and harmony and international welfare."

Demanding that discussion of troops in non-enemy countries should embrace discussion and information on troops in all parts of the world, Senator Connally said: "A soldier with a bayonet in his hand can be a threat standing on his own soil as well as if his feet were planted on alien or foreign territory."

He said: "The United States categorically rejects as unfounded any contention that the presence of our troops abroad is endangering international peace and security, or justifies a feeling of uneasiness among peoples of the world. We did not send our troops to foreign lands because we wanted war, or because we were trying to grab territory. We sent them to crush aggression, to preserve the peace of the world, to restore it, to strengthen it and to carry out what we profess we are undertaking to carry out in the United Nations. You know we do not look with satisfaction on the shedding of blood of our brave boys, or wasting the treasure we poured out lavishly to our allies."

"In every case where American troops are located beyond our borders they are there with the consent of the Government concerned. Whenever their tasks are completed, it is the desire of the United States Government to bring them out and take them back home. Now, we have only approximately 300,000 troops abroad."

"The United States in the field of international relations is devoted to the fundamental principle that we will support to the utmost the Charter of the United Nations. We are absolutely opposed to coercion of any kind—political, economic or military."

"If it is the view of the committee, that these reports have value, the United States is perfectly willing to furnish the information requested. We think all our cards should be laid on the table. Therefore, it is our view that the Soviet should go beyond its proposal and have its resolution to cover reports of all troops on active service throughout the world, wherever they are stationed, whether within Russia. Properly, whether within the border states which touch her, or upon any other place in earth."

## Is War Over?

"Any argument so far advanced in favour of these reports would apply equally well to former enemy countries and home territory. Why limit it to friendly countries? M. Molotov suggested the presence of troops in foreign countries might result in influencing internal affairs. If that be true, what is there to prevent large armies in ex-enemy states being able to influence internal affairs and policies within those states? M.

## Moslem League Not To Participate

(By Walter Mason)

New Delhi, Nov. 21.

President of the Moslem League, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, made public last night correspondence in which he informed the Viceroy, Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, that the League would not participate in India's constitution-making assembly being convened for December 9.

The explanation given was that it was considered "neither advisable nor possible" in the present "explosive atmosphere."

Mr. Jinnah's insistence on maintaining a League boycott of the constitution-making Assembly despite the League's entry into the interim Government, is considered likely to precipitate another of the long series of crises marking India's efforts to achieve independence.

In addition to communal Hindu-Muslim rioting, Mr. Jinnah declared that "Congress have not accepted that statement of May 16 (the British Cabinet Mission Plan) from the very beginning."

Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru both saw the Viceroy on Tuesday, principally to discuss the constitution-making Assembly. The correspondence contained two letters. The first, dated November 5 from the Viceroy, asked Mr. Jinnah about the summing up of the Council "with a view to their accepting the statement of May 16 and asking if some assurances were necessary."

Jinnah's reply declared that "Congress never had, nor have they even now, accepted the statement of May 16." He stated that "Congress declared that 'even to think of a proposed Constituent Assembly or any talk of it, when we are faced with two hostile camps with the result that killing, murder, and destruction of property are going on apace, is neither advisable nor possible.'"

The latest reliable estimates show 30,000 killed and 150,000 refugees in Bihar.—Associated Press.

**Many Killed**  
New Delhi, Nov. 20.  
The number of people killed in recent communal riots in Bihar Province was "somewhere in five figures" and damage to property amounted to tens of millions of rupees, Sardar Ab Ur Rab Misher, Minister of Communications, told the Council of States today.

What they had seen in Bihar was "beyond imagination," he said. It was reliably stated, Sardar Misher said, that there were more than 100,000 homeless persons huddled in refugee camps at Patna and a few other towns of Bihar Province.

Molotov says war is over. Is war over? We are still endeavouring to secure treaties of peace with five countries in Europe. We are unable to do so. War with those countries is still on. The Soviet Union has troops in some of those countries, if not all of them."

Senator Connally urged making a peace treaty with Austria and thereby making it unnecessary to keep troops there. The United States, he said, regarded Austria not as an enemy, but as a friend.

The United States during the war had shed oceans of blood and poured out uncounted billions of money to aid the Allies and prosecute the war.

**Not For Domination**  
"We did these things not for domination of the world. All we want to do is to remain here at home to carry out our fundamental principles and in foreign fields to contribute whatever we may be able to the cause of peace. We have no desire for aggression, either by arms or ideology. We are willing for every nation to pursue its own policies and conceptions as to Government, economy and internal affairs. We are not asking for more territory. We are not demanding a change of our border and slicing up of our neighbours, incorporating them into our country. We are asking for no reparations. We are not undertaking to squeeze the lifeblood out of the victims of war in order to enrich ourselves. We are striving now to bring about the signing of five peace treaties. We are also insisting on proceeding with consideration of treaties between Germany and the United States and other Allies and with Austria."

M. Molotov during Senator Connally's speech sat with chin in hand, inclining towards his personal interpreter, who gave the Russian Foreign Minister a translation of the American speech.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's foreign secretary, is expected to reply to Mr. Molotov's speech.—Reuter.

## AUSTERITY CHRISTMAS

London, Nov. 20.  
Britons have been sharply reminded in the last few days that this Christmas will again be marked by "austerity," by threatened cuts in electricity supply which would affect cooking and shops' lighting.

Appeals to cut down electricity consumption have been emphasised during the last few days by broadcast warnings that if consumption is not reduced the current will be cut off.

In parts of London, Birmingham and Leeds this has already been put into effect.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power stated today that no relaxation would be possible for Christmas, as electricity plants are carrying their full load.—Reuter.

## Date Set For Indian Assembly

New Delhi, Nov. 20.

Invitations were being issued today for a preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly to be held on December 9.

The fixing of the date for the Assembly finally sets at rest the reports earlier this week that the Assembly—which is to frame a constitution for India on lines laid down by the Cabinet Mission—might be postponed because of communal disturbances.

The opening date is reported to have been discussed by the Viceroy, Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell, during separate talks last week with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League.

The Moslem League has not yet announced, however, whether it will join or not.—Reuter.

## Manchester Strike Over

Manchester, Nov. 20.

The Corporation of Transport since Sunday, decided after a nearly two and a half hour meeting this afternoon to resume work tomorrow morning on condition that volunteer labour is withdrawn by 4 p.m. today.

Nearly 6,000 men are involved in the strike, apart from 2,000 busmen in other parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and north Derbyshire, who staged "sympathy" stoppages.

The strike has paralysed traffic and disorganised industry.—Reuter.

## War Service Grants To Non-Regulars

London, Nov. 20.

"A non-regular soldier under the age of 21, who is married and was not receiving a marriage allowance at the end of June, may claim a war service grant from the Ministry of Pensions," stated Captain Bellenger, War Minister, answering a House of Commons question today.

"In deciding whether or not such a grant may be paid, the Ministry will give consideration not only to the soldier's earnings and commitments in civil life but also to all other relevant factors."

Mr. W. Nally, Labour member for Wolverhampton, asked whether an immediate investigation is being made of the complaints of certain men of the 13th Parachute Regiment, alleging that as a consequence of the Kuang court-martial, comments as to personal character have been inserted in their discharge papers.

Captain Bellenger, replied: "Investigations are being made and if a soldier's military conduct or character has been wrongly assessed, the necessary amendment will be made."

The War Minister answered a number of questions concerning family allowances to men under 21 years of age who are not being called up. He said: "There is at present provision for a married soldier under 21 who is not eligible for a marriage allowance to claim a war service grant if he is a non-regular or a service grant if he is a regular."

The scheme for dealing with applications for service grants is now working satisfactorily. Conditions of service, including provision to be made for families of men to be called up in peacetime, are now being examined."

The House of Commons was told that a married regular officer with children, who is below the age of 25, may claim a service grant if he is below the rank of captain.

An emergency commissioned officer in the same position may claim a service grant. Other ranks who are already receiving a marriage allowance and commissioned before he reaches the age of 25 may continue to receive a marriage allowance at other ranks' rate until he is 25.

It was announced in the House of Commons that Air Marshal Sir Philip Habbington has accepted the invitation to join the committee appointed to inquire into the court-martial of the 13th Parachute Regiment.

Industrial state out of our backward and war-torn country.—Associated Press.

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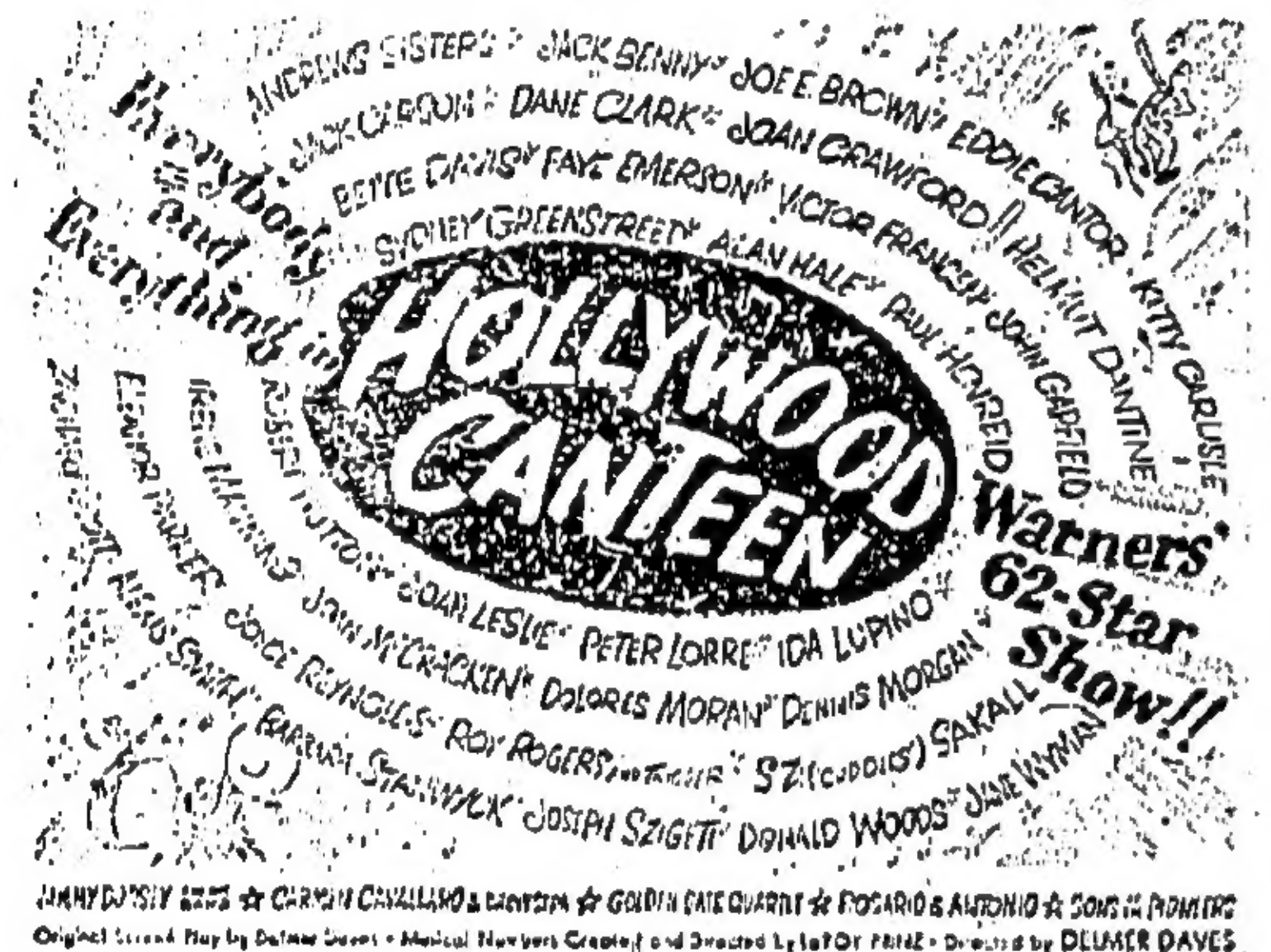


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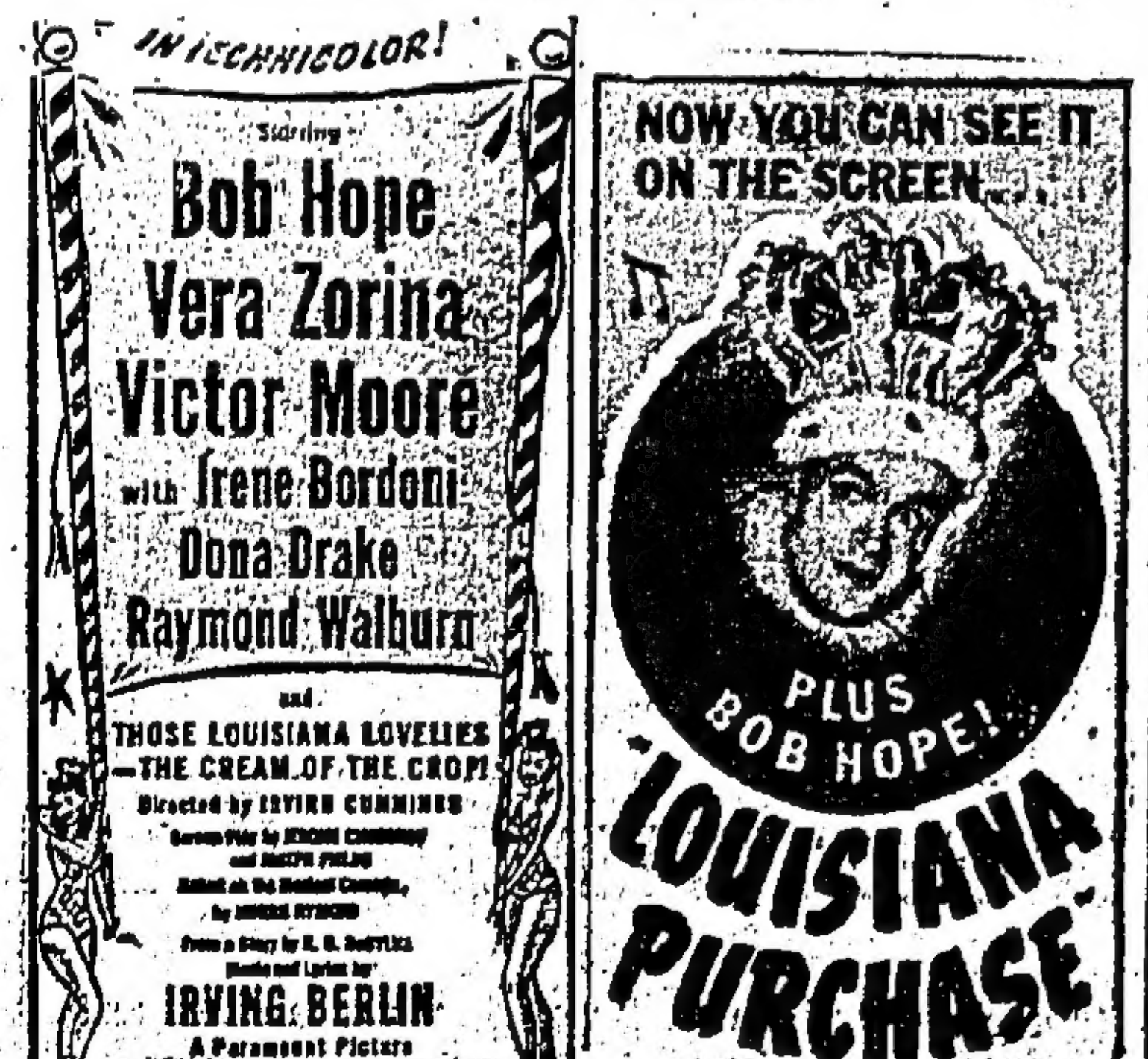


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# NEW WORLD FAMINE CRISIS FORECAST NEXT YEAR

(By William Hardeste)

Washington, Nov. 20. A new world famine crisis and widespread starvation were today forecast for next spring by a reliable and expert authority here in the impending United States coal strike and the resulting restrictions on rail transport are prolonged.

This authority described the effect of a prolonged coal strike on America's contribution to the world food supplies as "awful," pointing out that America was the most important contributor. Tonight's reports from American coalfields left little doubt that virtually all soft coal mines would be on strike by tomorrow when the current wage contract will have expired.

While United States Army units stood by night ready, if necessary, to rush to mining areas and prevent violence, the miners' leader, Mr. John L. Lewis, who called for a strike, remained aloof and silent—a defiant figure on the eve of what may prove to be the nation's most crucial post-war industrial struggle.

Lawyers acting for Mr. Lewis and his Mineworkers Union have held an eleventh hour conference, which United States Department of Justice officials believed might produce a sudden legal manoeuvre to upset the Government's plans for preventing the strike by threatening court action against Mr. Lewis.

Administration quarters are reported to be concerned over the possibility of a long legal battle. One official is reported to have forecast "it might take six months to a year to break Mr. Lewis and bring miners back to work."

The Government, however, claims full public support for its determination to "fight it out."

**Wartime Powers**  
The United States Government still has discretionary wartime powers to take extraordinary measures against—especially with regard to railway priority.

The predominantly right-wing Congress may, however, decide against allowing the Government to use its powers, perhaps by ending the Emergency Wartime Act early in the session, as has already been threatened by some Congressmen.

An authority said, however, that such action would ignore the basic good sense and honesty of the American people.

Already 471 soft coal mines have closed down and 100,000 miners are idle.

Press reports here today say that "Administration sources are expressing concern over the prospect of being involved in a prolonged court battle."

President Truman, now on holiday in Florida, is stated by his aides to be "very pleased" with the support which his action in the labour dispute has received so far.

In the ranks of the Republican dominated Congress—due to meet again in January—there is a growing movement for the calling of a special session. Such action, with public feeling pitched high and court battle with Mr. Lewis continuing, would almost inevitably result in sternly-restrictive legislation against unions as a whole, observers believe.

**"Showdown"**  
Every hour tonight seemed to increase the possibility of the dispute developing into a "showdown" between the Government and organized labour as a whole.

A resolution passed by the annual conference of the Congress of Industrial Organizations says: "American democracy cannot tolerate any attempt to impose economic slavery through vicious anti-labour injunctions."

Government agencies were tonight preparing further heavy restriction of railway traffic and domestic fuel consumption, as well as "brown out" regulations for street lighting—Reuters.

Johannesburg, Nov. 19. The Acting Prime Minister of South Africa has been asked to receive a deputation from mining unions on the need for getting up a commission to investigate the present and future gold mining industry—Reuters.

## SHIP IN DISTRESS

New York, Nov. 20. The United States Coast Guard reports that help has been sent to the Portuguese steamship "Alger" (424 tons), which requires aid 300 miles northwest of the Azores. The cause of the trouble is not indicated.

The vessel "Two Hope" has been diverted from its mission to assist the transport "Marine Flasher," which is delayed by engine trouble off Azores but is not in immediate danger—Reuters.

## Families For BCOPJ

Canberra, Nov. 19. Prime Minister J. C. Chifley announced here today that the Cabinet had approved the entry of the wives and families of British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan.

Britain and India, he added, had agreed to the proposal while New Zealand had approved it in principle, but stated that no transfers could be foreseen at the present.

The Governments concerned would provide, free of charge, transport of baggage, marine insurance and medical, hospital and dental treatment, and primary education for children.

The Treasury would consider the basis on which costs would be borne by the Governments and alterations in the light of experience would be authorised in collaboration with the Service Ministers—Reuters.

Melbourne, Nov. 19. The first post-war commercial air link between Australia and Batavia has been established and it is now possible for civilian passengers to book from Darwin on a twice-weekly service, the Netherlands sources reported today—Reuters.

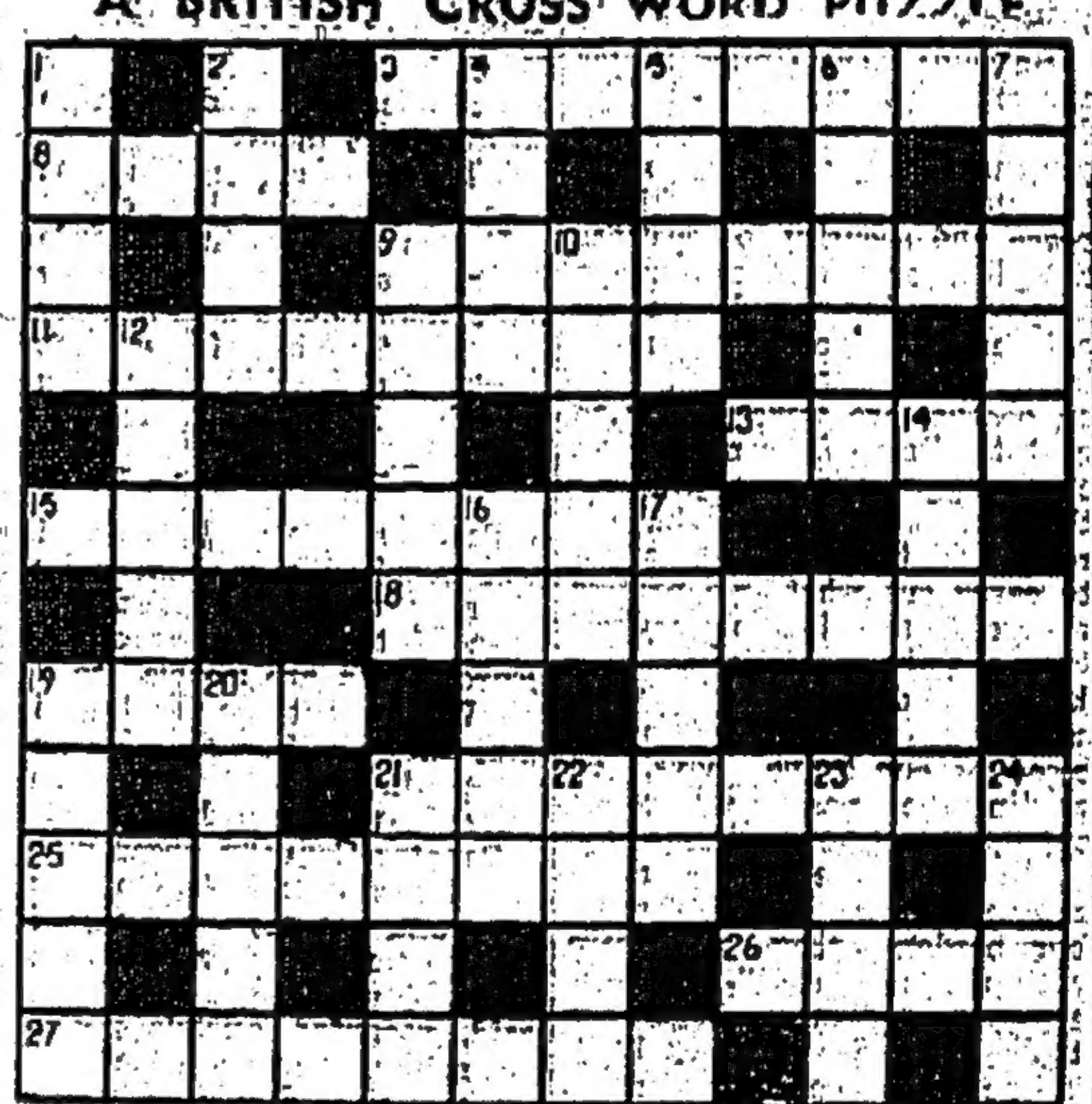
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Norwalk Conn. Nov. 20. Kerr Eby, 57-year-old, noted etcher, artist and war correspondent who accompanied the U.S. Marines in the Pacific during 1943 to 1944, died here yesterday. He was born in Tokyo of Canadian parents—Associated Press.

## A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



**Clues Across**  
3. Acclaims. 18. Attacked.  
8. Legal right. 19. Frost.  
9. Heights. 21. Wire.  
11. Left. 25. Cockney.  
12. Conspiracy. 26. Back.  
15. Closely. 27. Negligent.  
**Clues Down**  
1. Clothed. 14. Musical.  
2. Lament. 15. Drama.  
4. Skin. 16. Very pale.  
5. Deposited. 17. Keen.  
6. Ordinary. 19. Souvenir.  
7. Exhausted. 20. Coal-worker.  
9. Scent. 21. Dupe.  
10. Canvas shel- 22. Optical glass.  
ters. 23. Devastation.  
12. Boredom. 24. Breakwater.

**Yesterday's Crossword**  
ACROSS—1. Quaver; 4. Music; 7. Extracts; 8. Chime; 9. Talent; 11. Element; 12. Impasse; 15. Abated; 18. Shire; 19. Renovate; 20. Saddy; 21. Dollar.  
DOWN—1. Quest; 2. Verge; 3. Rectify; 4. Muscle; 5. Sedition; 6. Cement; 10. Lepidote; 12. Learned; 13. Inset; 14. Steady; 16. Avail; 17. Dream.

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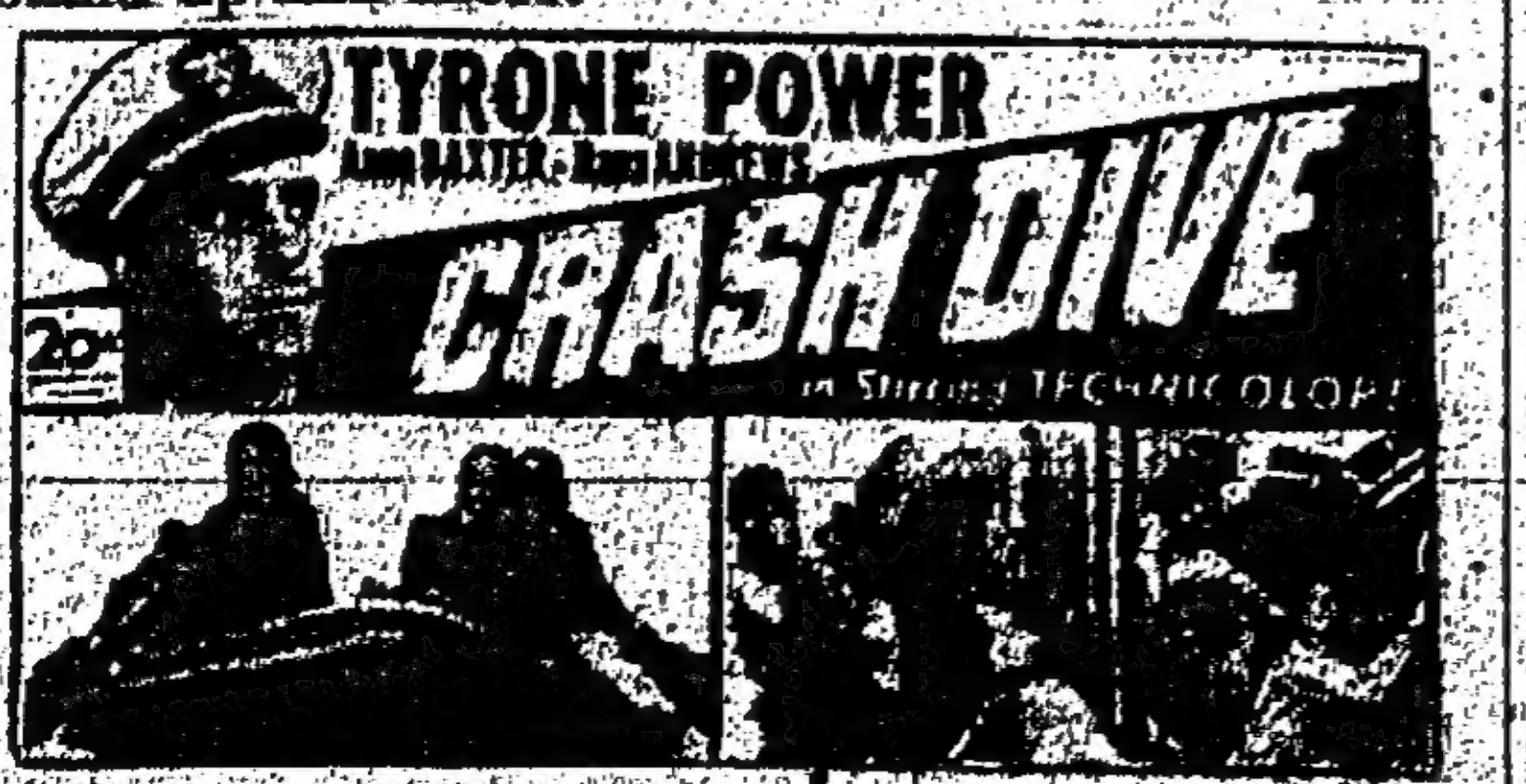
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### ATS Girls Killed In Truck Smash

Feltham, Middlesex, Nov. 20.

Three ATS girl cooks were killed and four were injured when the 15 cwt. truck in which they were riding, driven by a soldier, crashed into the back of a stationary three-ton Army lorry on the Great Southwest Road near today.

The girls came from an ATS camp at Cranford, Middlesex, and were on their daily trip to cook breakfast for more than three hundred soldiers at the No. 1 REME workshops at Ashford, five miles away.

The injured were taken to the Ashford County Hospital and detained.

The girls killed are: Olive Frances Reynolds (19) of Derby; Elizabeth Ellen Lamb (20) of Durham; and Brenda Gladys Yeoman (20) of Walsby.

The injured are: Joan Whitman Reed (21) of Ramsgate; Eileen Spinks (20) of Hackney, London; Lily Wells (25) of Kilmarnock; and Jessie McDonald (17) of Buckland Common, near Tring, Herts.—Reuter.

### STATEMENT ON HOUSING

(Continued from Page 1)

"Government's proposal to coordinate all orders for building materials has been discussed at length with the General Chamber of Commerce and on the advice of the Chamber it has been decided that it is preferable to leave such importation to private enterprise without Government control.

**Civil Servants Housing**  
"To facilitate and encourage repair of houses in the Mount Cameron Area, Government has installed an emergency electricity generating plant which serves this district.

"It is only recently that significant quantities of new transport vehicles of all types have arrived in the Colony and the supply is still insufficient to meet all demands.

"Since May, 20 senior and 19 subordinate members of the technical staff of the Public Works Department have reported for duty. The Department is, however, still short of 25 senior and 30 subordinate members and is thus hampered in its work.

"As regards the housing of Government servants, Government has repaired, where possible, existing quarters, of which 144 flats or houses are now occupied, with another 32 in progress of repair. Such repairs have been done on an austerity standard. A comprehensive programme of rebuilding on sites of demolished quarters has also been adopted, the first portion of which will be the erection of three nine-storey blocks of flats at Leighton Hill to accommodate 51 families.

"Government invited property owners by a Notice in the Press on June 25, to notify the Director of Building Rehabilitation of their plans and difficulties. Only five applications were made in response to this invitation, four for financial assistance and one in connection with property demolished by the Japanese in the extension of Kai Tak airfield. In one case a loan has been arranged with the Banks.

**Destroyed Property**  
"No applications have been received in consequence of Government's offer, made on July 19, in reply to a question in this Council, to consider the reconstruction of demolished properties on behalf of the owners.

"In order to expedite the erection of new buildings, Government proposes to enquire from the owners of certain destroyed properties as to what their intentions are in the matter of rebuilding.

"If it transpires that an owner has no plans, Government will consider whether the land should be resumed and sold under a new building covenant."

## WARNING TO H.K. STUDENTS

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

Nanking, Nov. 20.

The National Constitutional Assembly, China's Parliament, adjourned here today for 48 hours to permit the nomination of 172 candidates for the 55 seats on the Presidium of the Assembly.

The formal election to the Presidium is expected to take place at the general meeting tomorrow of 1,500 delegates of the Assembly.

It was reported in political circles today that the examination of the draft constitution for China had been completed and that copies were now being printed.

Mr. Peng Hsueh-pai, Chinese Minister of Information, said today that there was "great possibility that the Social Democratic Party may take part in the National Assembly."

Reuter.

### Difficulty In Finding Places In Britain

The difficulties of securing places in United Kingdom Universities for students from the Colonies and other overseas territories have been the subject of a communication recently received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom are being overwhelmed with applications for entry from students in the United Kingdom as well as from overseas.

For the current year, 90% of available places in all Universities and Colleges have been set aside for ex-service candidates, and while every consideration has been given to the claims of overseas students, priority has been given among them also to those who have been released from the services.

There is a particularly acute lack of space in medical and engineering schools which are crowded to capacity.

It is not expected that the situation will be greatly improved

for the 1947-48 academic year, and therefore, only those with the strongest recommendations and qualifications are likely to be successful in gaining admission to universities in the United Kingdom.

Apartment from University Colleges, it is also very difficult to find places for students in tutorial colleges and polytechnics, which are therefore strongly advised to pursue their studies locally as far as possible, and not to attempt to go to the United Kingdom to pursue pre-natal studies. The study of any scholarship available, and preference will be given to those wishing to take up post-graduate work, or to those who have already had two or three years study at a University.

Every effort will be made to secure a reasonable quota of vacancies for Colonial students in all faculties and institutions, but in order that this may be achieved, it is important that the total requirements should be known as early as possible. To this end, it is notified that all students wishing to study at any of the Universities in the United Kingdom in the academic year 1947-48, whether as private students or as Government sponsored scholars, should make application to the Director of Education not later than Dec. 1, 1946.

In the case of applicants for Oxford or Cambridge Universities, and not later than Jan. 15, 1947, in the case of all other universities and colleges. In the case of Government servants applying for scholarships, applications should be submitted through the Head of the Dept. in which the individual is serving.

**Information Wanted**  
No candidate should postpone his application to await the result of any School Certificate, Matriculation or other examination, but a statement should be added to the effect that the result of the examination has not yet been received. No applicant will be considered who is not in possession of the following minimum academic qualifications:

Either (a) University of Hong Kong Matriculation with at least two languages, or (b) Oxford and Cambridge School Certificate with five credits.

All applicants must submit the following information:

1. Full name.
2. Date of Birth.
3. Nationality.
4. Religion.
5. Name and address of parent or guardian.

Full details of previous educational record including certificates, diplomas or degrees, and results of examinations taken and passed with names of subjects taken and credits obtained.

Full details of proposed course of study including qualifications desired and subjects to be taken.

**No Guarantee**  
The names of the University which applicant wishes to attend, alternatives should be given as it is not in all cases possible to guarantee that the student will be admitted to the University of his choice. With the application should be sent original of examination and other certificates, medical certificate of fitness, two character references, one of which should be from the head of the school or college last attended by the applicant, and a photograph.

Scholarship and bursary students will be under the supervision of the Director of Education while they are in the United Kingdom. Every student should, on arrival, communicate with the Director of Education at the Colonial Office Welfare Section, 10, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. All the necessary advice and assistance will be given by this Department. Allowances and other payments to Government or Government sponsored scholars will be made by the Colonial Office.

The situation in regard to accommodation of students is extremely difficult throughout the United Kingdom, and every endeavour will be made to secure suitable accommodation for students. No guarantee can be given in this regard, and students must be prepared to set up with austerity conditions, particularly on arrival, as such arrangements are not possible to reserve accommodations in advance.

**Undue Delay**  
On the other hand, the Court was prepared to grant an adjournment in order that the prosecution and defence might agree upon a life of action suggested by the Prosecuting Officer, namely, that the document in possession of Mr. Takahashi be translated and the translation compared with the translation in possession of the Prosecution. The prosecution could then decide what steps it intended to take in respect to the document, leaving it to the Court to come to a final decision.

Hearing was then adjourned till this morning.

**SHERTOK SEES CUNNINGHAM**  
Jerusalem, Nov. 21.

The Palestine High Commissioner, General Sir Alan Cunningham, yesterday received Moshe Shertok, recently released head of the Jewish Agency.

Their talk covered all aspects of the present situation in Palestine, it was stated.

Soon after the interview, Shertok left Jerusalem for Tel-Aviv.—Associated Press.

### Czechs Playing A New Tune

Prague, Nov. 20.

The Czechoslovak Government has prepared a declaration of principles, determining its future foreign trade policy and setting out the Cabinet's decisions on compensation for American investments in Czech nationalised industry, it was learned here today.

The declaration, which is to be made public this week, is expected to facilitate the continuation of the Czech-American trade talks but whether it will prompt the United States State Department to reverse its earlier suspension of the \$50,000,000 credit to Czechoslovakia is considered doubtful.

The Czech Cabinet is understood to be ready to honour all genuine dollar investments and this decision is taken to apply to all other foreign investments.

It is also believed to be very interested now in obtaining a loan from the International Bank and to hope that the United States will not "veto" the Czech application.

No official request for a loan has yet been made by Prague but preliminary soundings "have been undertaken"—Reuter.

## SECOND PLANE CRASH IN FRENCH ALPS

Paris, Nov. 20.

Unconfirmed reports from Lyons stated tonight that a second plane, believed to be Danish, had crashed on the Massif des Grandes Rousses—the mountains range along the Franco-Italian border—near the glacier known as "Glacier de l'Etendard."

The reports added that the General Commanding the French troops at Chambéry had ordered a search and that parties had left for the spot immediately.

Meanwhile, the French Foreign Office, commenting on the report that French search parties seeking the 13 passengers stranded in the mountains north of Briançon, when an American Dakota plane crashed-landed yesterday, were held up, said that if this was the case this must be due to local Italian officialism.

A Foreign Office official said that emergency cases of this kind are not provided for in the frontier regulations, but with reasonable flexibility of the local customs or frontier authorities, it should have been possible to allow the French rescue party to pursue their mercy mission.

**Poor Visibility**  
Latest reports today stated that a snowstorm was raging in the Bardonecchia district late this afternoon. A statement by the navigator of a search plane said that there was visibility of thirty miles, but that referred to the position this morning, since weather conditions have greatly deteriorated.

It was disclosed tonight that General Snively and Tate, of the United States Army, whose wives are among the thirteen passengers stranded in the Alps by the Dakota's forced landing, took part personally in the search today in a B-17 Flying Fortress.

The Flying Fortress is now being supplied with oxygen for high altitude flying and the two Generals intend to renew their search tomorrow, leaving at dawn.

**On High Peak**  
General Snively said on arrival at the airport this afternoon: "I can tell you nothing about the crash. All the information will have to come from the United States Forces, European Theatre Headquarters, Frankfurt."

A radioed position of the force-landed Dakota suggests that it is somewhere on a high mountain peak five miles due north of the village of Oulx. A telephone call from the search headquarters at Grenoble to the Orly airport tonight confirmed that the plane had still not been sighted by the hooligans. Mr. Gandhi said: "I recognise none as hooligans—on all are hooligans, some more some less. I have got the conviction that as long as God wants my service in my present body, He will keep me from all harm."

All Gandhi's followers at Kasirkh will follow his example by going singly or in small groups to live in other Moslem villages of Eastern Bengal.—Reuter.

**Faint Light**  
Meanwhile, it was learned here tonight that an RAF trans-

## Rugger Enthusiasm In Oxfordshire

(By J. P. Jordan)

In no part of the country does enthusiasm run higher, nor is Rugby football in a healthier state, than in Oxfordshire, one of the four counties seeking admission to the County Championship. Seventeen "live" clubs and 12 schools are now affiliated to the Oxfordshire Union.

Of these, Banbury are in a wonderfully strong position, the Oxfordshire Nomads are back on a pre-war basis with three teams out every week, and the Oxford Exiles, who have A. M. Stable, last year's Blue, as match secretary, field two.

Banbury, who also have full fixture lists for two sides, kept going during the war and thus earned the gratitude of the thousands of Service men in the district. In the six seasons 1939-45 the club played 92 matches.

The club have ensured that local boys leaving school will not be lost to the game, and much of the credit for their success is due to G. H. Field, president for six seasons; G. Clark, a zealous secretary; A. P. Bowran, G. C. Lester, and D. G. Woodward, the team secretaries, and S. H. Pitt, the popular captain.

**Mill Hill's Two XV's**  
Mill Hill, having lost their ground at Radnor Hall Country Club, Elstree, are now playing at Watford Spur-road, Edgware. Matches have been arranged for two fifteens, their opponents including Harrow, Barnet, Harpenden, Finchley, Osterley, and Ealing whom they defeated in an exciting game on Saturday. Three of their pre-

war side, E. W. Sidwell, M. Forbes, and G. P. Vinton, the captain, are still in harness.

It is good news to learn that the game is being successfully revived in East Kent where the Dover, Canterbury and Ashford clubs, together with the Thanet Wanderers, the two latter dating back over 60 years, and teams from the collieries held sway. The colliery teams have not yet resumed, but the town clubs are going ahead again.

For their first home match for seven seasons, against the College, Dover, invited Group Capt. G. A. Walker, the old international to referee, and such is their keenness that they intend organising a seven-a-side tournament at the end of the season, as in the old days.

Old Rutshians, now in their 24th season, led off against two of their strongest opponents, Metropolitan Police and Middlesex Hospital, both of whom won. But the Rutshians profited by the experience gained, and after beating a weakened Stortfordian team they defeated London Hospital in a fine game. The Rutshians were another club to function throughout the war, with the result that shortly they will be running a fifth team, as do the Saracens, whose captain, A. Turner, and G. Evans, their Bridgend centre, were picked for the Middlesex trial.

**M.C.C. In Brisbane**  
Brisbane, Nov. 20.

The M.C.C. cricketers arrived here after a tedious 20-hour train journey, compared with the press party's two and a half hours by air.

Walter Hammond and Captain Howard, manager of the team, travelling by car, are due tomorrow, when it is expected they will announce the team to meet Queensland, beginning on November 22.

Main seems to be following the cricketers around. Brisbane has been without rain for six months; but now the official forecast predicts showers early next week.—Reuter.

**Test Team**  
Brisbane, Nov. 21.

With only the Queensland match remaining before the first Test, attention has been turned to the probable England Test team, which is likely to be chosen from 14 players, with Fishlock, Langridge and Hardstaff omitted. The amount of indoor gymnasium training done by Voce and Pollard suggests that they will be the opening bowlers but a good performance by Bedser against Queensland may compel his inclusion.

While in Sydney, Evans spent a lot of time with Bert Oldfield, Australia's great wicket-keeper, who has presented Evans with the best set of gloves from his own sports outfitters shop. The M.C.C. are encountering the hottest weather since arriving in Australia.

Hutton has a badly bruised finger, the result of a blow received from Lindwall's first ball, last Tuesday, but hopes to play tomorrow.—Reuter.

**M.C.C. Team**  
Brisbane, Nov. 21.

The M.C.C. team against Queensland beginning tomorrow will be chosen from Hammond, Yardley, Gibb, Bedser, Washbrook, Ikin, Hardstaff, Smith, Wright, Evans, Hutton, Compton and Edrich.—Reuter.

**HOME RUGGER**  
London, Nov. 20.

Rugby football results of games played today:

Rugby Union: Aldershot Services 6 United Services 0. Middlesex Hospital 11 Royal Air Force 11. United Hospitals 0 Edinburgh United 3.

County Championship: North Midlands 13 East Midlands 7. Surrey 9 Eastern Counties 0.—Reuter.

**DORNOT'S MISHAP**  
London, Nov. 20.

The mishap to the French horse Dornot, in the Manchester Handicap last Saturday, is not as serious as first thought.

## Tennis Champs Display

London, Nov. 20.

Three former Wimbledon champions are coming to England in January to play in the first exhibition matches in this country since the war.

The matches will take place at the Empire Pool, Wembley, competing will be Donald "Budge" Bobbie Binks, Miss Alice Marble and Mrs. Charles Hare (Mrs. Harewick).

Budge won the Wimbledon championship in 1937 and 1938. In the latter year he also carried off the championships of the United States, France and Australia, a feat unique in the history of the game.

Riggs was Wimbledon champion in 1939; when he also won the Men's Doubles, with E. T. Cooke and the Mixed Doubles with Alice Marble. Miss Marble won the Singles 1939 championship and was acclaimed the greatest woman player since Suzanne Lenglen.

Mrs. Hare played in the Wightman Cup matches for Britain in 1936 and 1937.—Reuter.

## Army At Cricket

A 12-a-side cricket match between Army teams representing Hong Kong and Kowloon will be played on the KCC ground on Sunday, starting at 11 a.m. The teams will be as follows:

Hong Kong: Maj. Bowley, Capt. Ozorio, Lt. Chamber, Lt. Phelps, QMS Andrews, L/Cpl Wellings, Sgt. Harrop, Sig. Cockerill, Cpl Phelps, Sig. Jones, Pte Young, Pte Donnelly.

Kowloon: Capt. Wadlow, Lt. Phillips, Cpl Tarrant, L/Cpl Tierney, L/Cpl Eardley, Sig. Goldard, Sig. Kennedy, Sig. Holder, Pte Hill, Pte Paulay, Pte Potterton and "A. N. Other."

Any other Army cricket enthusiasts are requested to contact Major Rowley at the match.

## K.C.C. BOWLS TEAM

The following will represent the K.C.C. in a lawn bowls match against Club de Reccelo on Sunday, November 24, at the K.C.C. starting at 3.15 p.m.

P. Goodwin (skip), C. Downard, R. E. Lee, V. C. Labrum, B. C. Fincher (skip), A. E. P. Guest, V. Alden, J. Leonard, H. Bebbington (skip), T. Luck, F. E. Skinner, R. Leigh, T. W. Carr (skip), A. Spary, J. Hempsy, J. Eastman.

## SOVIET JOINS

Paris, Nov. 20.

The Soviet Football Federation has joined the International Federation of Football Associations, which now includes the ruling bodies of all nations, stated M. Jules Rimet, President of the International Federation, tonight. M. Rimet said he had received a telegram from the Soviet Federation asking to join the international body.—Reuter.

## RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.35 p.m.—London Piano Accord.  
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
1.15 p.m.—London and Funnies.  
1.30 p.m.—Variety.  
1.45 p.m.—Light Symphony Orchestra.  
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.  
2.05 p.m.—Artie Shaw and His Orchestra and Dinah Shore.  
2.10 p.m.—London Transmission Service: "Grand Hotel" Albert Sande and "Palm Court" Orchestra.  
2.30 p.m.—Programme of "Old English Songs and Music."  
2.45 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
2.55 p.m.—"Humorous and Rhythmic."  
3.00 p.m.—Variety Request.  
3.10 p.m.—London Transmission Service: "The English Theatre" No. 14 "Musical Comedy."  
3.15 p.m.—Close Down.  
3.20 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
3.30 p.m.—"Cavaliers" Modicum—An "Arked" version of "Mamma's Blues."  
3.45 p.m.—Close Down.

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